

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

Flasks come in a number of shapes and a wide range of sizes, but a common distinguishing aspect in their shapes is a wider vessel "body" and one narrower tubular section at the top called **necks**

Erlenmeyer flask is shaped like a cone. The most common sizes of Erlenmeyer flasks probably are 250 ml and 500 ml. They can be found in 50, 125, 250, 500, 1000 ml. You can seal them with a cork or stopper

Volumetric flask is used for preparing liquids with volumes of high precision. It is a flask with an approximately pear-shaped body and a long neck with a circumferential fill line.

A **beaker** is a simple container for stirring, mixing and heating liquids commonly used in many laboratories. Beakers are generally cylindrical in shape, with a flat bottom. It also has a small spout (or "beak") to aid pouring.

A **test tube** is a common piece of laboratory glassware consisting of a finger-like length of glass or clear plastic tubing, open at the top, usually with a rounded U-shaped bottom.

A **Petri dish** is a shallow cylindrical glass or plastic lidded dish that biologists use to culture cells, most often bacteria.

A **graduated cylinder** is a piece of laboratory equipment used to measure the volume of a liquid. Graduated cylinders are generally more accurate and precise than laboratory flasks and beakers.

A **pipette** or **chemical dropper** is a laboratory tool commonly used in chemistry, biology and medicine to transport a measured volume of liquid.

A **funnel** is a pipe with a wide, often conical mouth and a narrow stem. It is used to channel liquid or fine-grained substances into containers with a small opening.

Electronic scales or digital balances are devices to measure weight or calculate mass. They can be calibrated to read in units of force such as newtons, or in units of mass such as kilograms.

